

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

A VIGOROUS DISCUSSION OF ITS FUNDAMENTALS.

TALKS ON CIVICS. By Henry Holt. Octavo, pp. xxvi, 492. The Macmillan Company.

This is a book intended for the instruction of pupils, but one that may well engage the attention of those who are interested in a well ordered presentation of the subject. Mr. Holt lays much stress on the method of question and answer which he has adopted, and "hardly should have dared to attempt" his book if it could not have been used. We think he has underestimated his power of terse and trenchant statement, of apt and picturesque illustration, which in the conventional literary form would have counted for more in making the book readable. With this drawback the volume is a valuable one, suggestive, clear and interesting. Mr. Holt's views are not uncompromising and aggressive. He is not always open to see the facts when they run counter to his accepted theories, and he sometimes dogmatizes after the fashion of the doctrinaires of the "laissez faire" school, but there is much that is excellent and well put, and much that cannot fail to make for good in shaping young ideas.

Mr. Holt treats of the functions of government under three heads—protecting rights, promoting convenience and imposing taxation. Rights include those to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the various property rights and those under contracts. Under the promotion of convenience are included the issue of money, public works, recreation and other helps to the "unfortunate capable," education and the sphere of government generally. The subject of taxes includes the obvious, direct and indirect, and the "inquisitorial" of the two islands. Mr. Holt ought in the first place to be thanked for his continual insistence throughout his book upon the wholesome truth that the first requisite of good government is honesty, and that it is the constant duty of the people to see that the government is honest by putting only honest men into office. It is an ultimate fact, to which he is constantly appealing and which in a way he has made the cornerstone of his civic fabric.

Another ultimate fact from which he seldom gets far away is the necessity for the free play of ability in the economic system. Ability, with a big "A"—is Mr. Holt's touchstone in economic matters. Civilization has been the work not of the race, but of individual men guiding the rest.

Civilization has arisen only under conditions which permitted all men to get what they could and keep what they got. That gave the able man his chance.

Ability is therefore the only thing that counts, the able man the only one who gains wealth, though his fortune is only a small part of what he creates and saves for other people; the poor are poor because they produce little, not because the minority is rich. The real conflict is between Labor and Ability; the capitalist in these days is "about on a par with the wage earner; capital is everywhere, and there's a market rate for it, just as for wages." The general deduction is that all interference by the State in business matters is to be deprecated. "The State has more to do than it does decently or honestly already." Nature manages labor better—"for government to manage it would be to take away the test of capacity to manage, and substitute the test of capacity to get office." As to recent proposals for municipal public ownership, Mr. Holt thinks that "we can tell better after we've successfully gone in for decent government." He finds that even in Great Britain and Germany, where, early in 1900, most students would have said that the necessary degree of civilization had been attained, opposition has been aroused on account of evils "that have arisen, even to the extent of 'gating out' the old purity of English municipal government." He admits, however, that "there do seem to be some faint indications (though far from enough to prove anything) that the more government has to do for the people the more likely are the people to take care that it shall be done right." There has been, indeed, "a great increase in the number of things done by government and a widening of the field allowed to government by the restrictionist philosophers."

It is not unnatural that one of Mr. Holt's school of thought should so disregard the facts of history as to attempt to disprove the benefits of protection, though he is willing to admit that "in new countries and sometimes in the new industries of old countries it is often of the very greatest use." The franchise tax is found

to be in all respects a good tax, being imposed "in most countries where universal suffrage does not provide legislatures that the corporations can buy." Universal municipal suffrage is one of the things to which Mr. Holt is most positive in his opposition. There is no sense whatever in "permitting people who don't pay taxes to vote away the property of those who do." But Mr. Holt admits that it is too late to do. "The only remedy that now seems practicable is to help such people get ahead, so they, too, will have something at stake."

PSYCHOLOGY.

THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE ON "OCULTISM" OF MANY KINDS.

FACT AND FABLE IN PSYCHOLOGY. By Joseph Jastrow. Octavo, pp. xv, 355. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"I confess that my admiration of Hamlet is somewhat dulled by reason of that ill advised remark to Horatio about there being more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophies." This saying of Professor Jastrow gives the keynote of his book, which is like a draught of fresh air in the murky atmosphere of latter day "occultism" and all the other confusions of thought to which even men of some claim to scientific standing have contributed. He has collected in this volume a series of essays on different topics connected with psychology, including some of the problems that are now most vexing the souls of the credulous, and, like Christian Science, denouncing the welfare of society. Professor Jastrow's point of view is that of the scientific investigator by whom every problem in normal and abnormal psychology is to be subjected to examination in accordance with "the laws of commonplace, constrained phenomena of earthbound reality." He is constantly opposing the idea that is still prevalent that—

The world which science reveals is but a torso of reality; that its very head—that which gives significance and expression to the whole—may be missing, and can only be restored from isolated fragments, themselves to be found by rare good fortune; . . . that the heavens do occasionally fall; that the laws of earth are transgressed.

He has taken his stand on the ground that the sound and profitable interest in mental life is in the usual and normal, and that the resolute pursuit of this interest necessarily results in bringing the apparently irregular phenomena of the mental world within the field of illumination of the more familiar and the law abiding. His work is admirably done, clear, often picturesquely coherent, and remorseless in its dissection of the tissue of illogical inference from false or misunderstood data that so encumbers the healthful growth of psychological study.

There is nothing new about Christian Science, that one of many modern manifestations of occultism:

The extravagance of Mrs. Eddy's book, its supercilious disdain of vulgar fact, its transcendental self-confidence, its solemn assumption that revelation and variation of assertion somehow spontaneously generate proof or self-evidence, its shrewd assimilation of a theological flavor, its occasional successes in producing a presentable travesty of scientific truth—all these distinctions may be found in many a dust covered volume.

Of course, the author does not imply that "mental medicine" is not without its basis and its uses; it is the "occult" character attributed to it that he is discussing. The only serious interest that such vagaries offer to the scientific student is as to their relation to the psychology of belief. In the essay on "The Problems of Psychological Research" Professor Jastrow reaches for a somewhat higher type of illusion; yet he makes it plain that the attitude of mind that is displayed in the activity of the societies for psychical research fails, on the same lines, to appreciate the true scientific position. In what do problems chosen for "psychical research" differ from those presented to psychology? Their differentiation "on the basis of unusualness of occurrence, of mysteriousness of origin, of doubtful authenticity or of apparent paradoxical or transcendent character is as illogical as it is unnecessary." There still crops out here the lurking conception of science as inadequate to grapple with the higher mysteries of the "occult." Mr. Jastrow, again, finds the real interest in problems of this class to centre in the intrinsic nature and analysis of the mental processes of those who have experienced "manifestations" of one sort or another, and regrets the influence that "psychical research" has cast in favor of the occult. A special fault with which it is chargeable is that of unwarrantably

accepting telepathy, to which Mr. Jastrow devotes a chapter to show how chance coincidences are sufficient to explain what is put forward in its behalf; but what is of more importance is his exposition of the stand that science has a right to take on subjects of this sort. Some absurd hypotheses may be readily disproved, and others not, but are scientists really called upon to disprove them? If telepathy means a new and peculiar kind of action in defiance of physical laws, not subject to the limitations of the material world of causation, it is an hypothesis that the scientist cannot consider without abandoning his fundamental conception of law and science. An historical review is given in the essay on "Hypnotism and Its Antecedents" of the rise of hypnotism from the fantastic practices of early mountebanks, through the exciting episode of Mesmer, to its present state as an authenticated branch of science. Some more purely technical matters are discussed in other chapters, though they are all treated in a way that attracts even the non-technical reader.

THE GRAND CANYON.

A BOOK OF VARIED TEXT AND VIVID PICTURES.

IN AND AROUND THE GRAND CANYON. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona. By George Wharton James. With numerous illustrations. Octavo, pp. xxiv, 311. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. James has collected here stories of the discovery and exploration of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; an account of its geographical and geological features; a description of its various portions of striking interest; of the trails by which its vast depths may be reached, and of the stage and railway lines to take the traveller thither; a selection of utterances by various more or less ecstatic commentators, and numerous quotations from geological and other authorities. He also gives a chapter on "religious and other impressions felt and enjoyed at various times while under the Canyon's spell." His book is therefore almost certain to satisfy the inquiring mind that approaches it from any point of view, and this satisfaction is increased by the great number of admirable photographic reproductions with which the volume is filled. The photographing of the Grand Canyon is a task of difficulty.

Its vastness, its great precipices and wide distances, all covered and filled with a peculiar purple or violet haze, rendered it singularly unaccommodating to the photographer's art. But that persistence, skill and science have succeeded in surmounting these difficulties the pictures in Mr. James's book give ample testimony. The word-painter has been considerably less fortunate, to judge from the specimens that Mr. James has collated; for the Grand Canyon is responsible for much "fine writing." Mr. James, it may be said, has avoided the temptation to a commendable degree, and his treatment of the subject is judicious and readable, yet full of enthusiasm of a contagious kind. The Grand Canyon is not what most visitors expect to see. It is not a deep, narrow, gloomy gorge into which the sun falls to shine even at midday. It is in reality a series of canyons, one within and below the other:

Picture one canyon a thousand feet deep and ten or twelve miles across; below this another canyon, but two miles less in width and a thousand feet deeper than number one; then still another, two thousand feet deeper and four miles narrower, followed by yet another, deeper still and more miles narrower, until the inner gorge of granite is reached, through which the roaring river flows, and you will have a better idea than ever before.

Within the Grand Canyon district, in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, about as large as the State of Maryland, there are 520 falls, cataracts and rapids. The river is a turbulent one, and long proved a stumbling block to explorers, from the early Spanish conquerors on. The first adequate survey and scientific examination of the whole region was made by Major Powell, of the United States Geological Survey—an expedition of "wondrous daring." Mr. James calls it, that was the first to navigate the river from its source to its mouth, through the dangers of the boiling waters and risks and privations of every kind. Access to the points of greatest interest is now not difficult; it may be gained either from Flagstaff, Ariz., or from Ashfork, in both cases by stage; or still more easily by a railroad through the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve. And the arrangements are such at the chief points of interest that Mr. James can give definite instructions to visitors just how to allot their time and order their movements; by following his advice they may have "a fuller and clearer

knowledge of the Canyon than was possessed by any white man of ten years ago." The singularity of the Grand Canyon is that there is no indication of its existence till the visitor is set down upon its very brink. It cuts through, not a country of mountains, but a series of great plateaus, and the first impression of all who have experienced it, to be a stupendous and overwhelming one. "To see women burst into tears and in a tremble of ecstatic fear is a common sight. And to men and women alike impressions of that first glimpse often follow them into the realms of sleep." There are adventuresome possibilities, too, for those who would descend to the level of the river and explore the many gorges and trails; it is an "excruciating, exhilarating, fatiguing, bone-stretching, muscle-straining, nerve-wearing and feelings-lacerating work." Mr. James assures us; and his descriptions and pictures make it easy to believe. No one can read his book without a desire to see for himself the wonders whereof he speaks, and to feel the emotions he is sure are in store for all who visit the Grand Canyon for the first time.

The publishers of "The World's Work" say that their magazine is rapidly gaining a substantial position among the monthly periodicals, and point to a gain in its subscription list last week of considerably more than three thousand. They will issue a "Pan-American number" in August. The bound volume of the first six months of its existence serves to reinforce the favorable opinions that the monthly issues have called forth in The Tribune. Mr. Page has succeeded in making the magazine one to appeal to a wide range of interests, and in a thoroughly dignified manner. It certainly keeps abreast of the times in presenting its review of subjects most immediately in the eye of intelligent people. The illustrations have kept in the main to the high standard that was promised for them.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ANTONIA. By Jessie Van Zile Holden. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. (H. H. Page & Co.)
CHRIST'S ACTOR. A Manual of Christian Evidence. By Warren A. Candler, D. D., LL. D. Fourth edition. 12mo, pp. 285. (The Baker & Taylor Company.)
WRITERS BY THE WALL. Verses. By Madison Cawein. 16mo, pp. 94. (Louisville, Ky.: John P. Morton & Co.)
A BOOK OF BRYN MAWR STORIES. Edited by Margaretta Morris and Louise Buffum Condon. 12mo, pp. 296. (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.)
A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY FROM 1775 TO 1901. By Edgar Stanton Macley, A. M. With technical revision by Lieutenant Ray Campbell Smith, U. S. N. New and enlarged edition in three volumes. Illustrated. (D. Appleton & Co.)
TYPES OF CHRISTIAN LIFE. By E. G. Smith-Jones, B. A. 16mo, pp. 141. (Thomas Whittaker, London.)
LATIN AMERICA. The Pagans, the Papists, the

Patriots, the Protestants and the Present Problem. By Hubert W. Brown, M. A. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 308. (Fleming H. Revell Company.)
THE INHERITORS. An Extravagant Story. By Joseph Conrad and Ford M. Hueffer. 12mo, pp. 324. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)
OUR FRIEND THE CHARLATAN. A Novel. By George Gissing. 12mo, pp. 386. (Henry Holt & Co.)
SCHOOL HYGIENE. By Edward R. Shaw. 12mo, pp. 290. (The Macmillan Company.)
THE NEW BASIS OF GEOGRAPHY. A Manual for the Preparation of the Teacher. By Jacques W. Redway. 12mo, pp. 279. (The Macmillan Company.)
REPRESENTATIVE MEN. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. 24mo, pp. 251. "Temple Classics." (The Macmillan Company.)
PRACTICAL HYPNOTISM. Compiled and edited by Counte C. de Saint-Germain. 12mo, pp. 264. Illustrated. (Laird & Lee.)
SUBSTITUTES FOR THE SALOON. By Raymond Collins. An investigation made for the Committee of Fifty. Under the direction of Francis G. Peabody. Elgin H. L. Gould and William M. Sloane. 12mo, pp. 307. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)
A RELIGION THAT WILL WEAR. A Layman's Confession of Faith. Addressed to Agnostics by a Scottish Presbyterian. 12mo, pp. 157. (Thomas Whittaker.)
A CENTURY'S PROGRESS IN RELIGIOUS LIFE AND THOUGHT. By W. F. Adeney, M. A. 12mo, pp. 290. (Thomas Whittaker.)
THE TRIBULATIONS OF A PRINCESS. With portraits from photographs. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." 8vo, pp. 378. (Harper & Bros.)
OP FRIENDSHIP. An Essay from a Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers. By Henry David Thoreau. Narrow 12mo, pp. 88. (The Riverside Press.)
LAST CONFESSION OF MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF. With Her Correspondence with Guy de Maupassant. With

a foreword by Jeanette L. Gilder. 16mo, pp. 157. (Frederick A. Stokes Company.)
THE SNOW-CAP SISTERS. A Burlesque. By Ruth McEwen Stuart. Booklet. (Harper & Bros.)
LITTLE MEMOIRS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By George Paston. Crown 8vo, pp. 380. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
LICHENSTEIN. A Romance After the German of Wilhelm Hauff. Adapted for English readers by L. L. Weedon. Illustrated by T. H. Robinson. 12mo, pp. 304. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF GILBERT WHITE, OF SELBORNE. Written and edited by his great-grand-nephew, Haslehol Holt-White. With portraits, portraits and illustrations. In two volumes. 8vo, pp. Vol. I, xvi, 320; Vol. II, ix, 308. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)
CHINA AND THE ALLIES. By A. Henry Savage Landor. With illustrations and maps by the author. In two volumes. 8vo, pp. Vol. I, xxvi, 382; Vol. II, xxv, 446. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
A BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE. By Mrs. E. D. Gillespie. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 293. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)
HOW TO COOK FOR THE SICK AND CONVALESCENT. Arranged for the physician, trained nurse and home use. By Helena V. Sachs. 12mo, pp. 239. (J. B. Lippincott Company.)
ADAM BEDE. By George Eliot. In two volumes. Each 16mo. "The Temple Classics." (The Macmillan Company.)
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THE ABANDONED FARMER. By Sydney H. Preston. 12mo, pp. 288. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
FRANCIS AND DOMINIC AND THE MENDICANT ORDERS. By John Herlihy, D. D. 12mo, pp. 237. "The World's Epoch Makers." (Charles Scribner's Sons.)
BRITAIN'S TITLE IN SOUTH AFRICA; OR, THE STORY OF CAPE COLONY TO THE DAYS OF THE GREAT TREK. By James Capeton. 12mo, pp. 339. (The Macmillan Company.)

Books and Publications.

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